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Although the central provisional government has explicitly declared that the liberty of the press will not be restricted, it would appear that the provisional governors of distant states are not inclined to be so lenient. Some weeks ago one of the ablest and best known journalists of Rio Grande do Sul was called to account for

criticisms on the government, and it was largely through the cool judgment of the military officer then at the head of the state government that an unjust penalty was not enforced. In Maranhão, also, a successful effort appears to have been made to intimidate a newspaper, whose editor was compelled to telegraph to this capital for government protection. In Minas Geraes and Paraná other similar conflicts have arisen, and in Pará one newspaper office has been assaulted, but whether through official instrumentalities, or not, we are not yet informed. In view of these conflicts and of the openly expressed desire on the part of certain ultra-republican journals of this city, whose zeal appears to have eclipsed their judgment, to have the rights of free criticism restricted, it ought to be made known everywhere that no newspaper is to be held responsible for its opinions except through due process of law. The journalist who counsels resistance to authority by improper means, or who encourages or causes disturbance to public order, can not complain when called to account, and we certainly should be the last ones to censure such action on the part of the authorities. But in a republic, or in a monarchy where representative institutions exist, the right to discuss and criticize public acts is so rational, well-established and necessary, that an attempt at repression is clearly an usurpation of arbitrary authority. The people have a perfect right to discuss every public act, and the journalist, as one of the people and a representative of public opinion, has a clear right to point such opinions, whether his own or his neighbor's. In view of this, and of the intention to create a republican form of government on the ruins of the monarchy just overthrown, the provisional authorities everywhere ought to make it clearly understood that these popular rights of free speech and free press will not only be respected, but will even be encouraged. If a governor so far forgets the privileges of the people in these respects as to forbid popular meetings or newspaper criticisms, he should be removed from office at once and for cause. The distinction should be at once clearly drawn that it is not the official who is to be protected and for whom government is maintained, but the citizen, the people as a whole. If this is not done Brazil will surely drift into the abyss of official despotism where the Argentines are now struggling.

NATURALIZATION.

São Paulo, March 19th, 1890.

Mr. Editor:

I have read the leading articles of your paper on the naturalization question, especially the one in your issue of the 17th ult., which points out to foreigners in this country the position in which they stand, especially English subjects. But, sir, it is very well for men of business and those who have independent means to register themselves in the books now open through this country for that purpose, who in the event of anything turning up can at any time pack up and leave the country without any great inconvenience to themselves.

But, sir, you seem to forget the fact that there is in this province a large number of working men whose politics are their bread and cheese, many of whom have large families about them, and to whom the matter of leaving the country would be a great inconvenience; and to register ourselves as foreigners would subject us to a tax which in all probability would make our existence intolerable.

What would be of far greater interest to us would be to know what constitutes a citizen here in Brazil, and to what we should be subjected, and what privileges a born Brazilian would have more than those of a naturalized foreigner.

Hoping I have not trespassed on your valuable time by asking these questions, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

ARTIZAN.

If our correspondent intends to establish his home in this country and wishes to become a Brazilian, or if he is indifferent about retaining the citizenship of his native country, then perhaps it will be best for him to do nothing. The naturalization drag net of December 15th last will determine everything for him. On the other hand, however, if he intends to return to his native country and wishes to retain his citizenship and his right to protection from his own government, then he must comply with the law and register before June 15th, whatever may be the inconvenience and risk. It is certainly unjust to compel a man to choose such an alternative, but the Brazilian government not only has the power to enforce it, but we are inclined to think that most foreign governments will not care to interfere as long as obstacles are not put in the way of registering. As for military nations, like Germany, many of whose subjects residing abroad are regularly enrolled for military service, it will be possible for Brazil to enforce this decree without serious trouble. An exception, therefore, may vitiate the whole scheme.

But, what risk will our correspondent run if he registers? We have seen no decree imposing a tax on registered foreigners, nor have we heard of any purpose to impose one. We have heard the fear expressed that such a tax would be levied, but we do not believe that it has even been contemplated by the government. And even if it were contemplated, it could not be so large that any man who preferred his native country to Brazil, might not pay rather than submit to an enforced separation from home, friends and the protection of his own flag. The man who puts his nationality in the scales against a few shillings, however, had much better go with the current.

In our opinion the working man has less risk in this matter than the business man, for the latter has stock, investments, credits, and the continuance of his business at stake. It will be a grievous hardship to the working man to leave good employment, but beyond that he loses nothing and incurs only the privations of removal and the risks of not soon obtaining a new place. But, in this case, does he really run such a risk? We have seen no feeling expressed against those who have already signed here in Rio; if it is otherwise in São Paulo we trust our correspondent will advise us at once.

As for the privileges of Brazilian citizenship, they are really too indefinite to be itemized. We understand that the naturalized foreigner will enjoy all the privileges accorded to the native-born Brazilian, but just what these are worth our correspondent knows quite as well as we do. When the new government is definitely organized, and laws are framed to carry its engagements into effect, it will then be possible to determine whether Brazilian citizenship is worth obtaining—but the period for registration will then be closed. Thus far it has been practically worthless to the working man; whether the new organization will improve it time only can tell. —Eds. News.

NATURALIZATION.

From decree No. — of March 22nd we extract the following as interesting to our readers:

Art. 1.—Beyond the two lists specified in Art. 29 of the regulations attached to decree No. 200 A of February 8th of the current year, each district registry commission will organize a list of foreigners who, from possessing the qualifications of voters and from residing in Brazil on November 15th, 1889, shall have been registered, independently of request, through the proper knowledge of the commission, in conformity with Arts. 18, paragraph, and 21.

This list will be sent to the municipal chamber, or *intendencia* and will serve, after conferring with the book described in Art. 4 of decree No. 58 A of December 15th last, the municipal revisory commission in proceeding to strike out the names of foreigners enrolled as voters, who have, within the period of six months prescribed in Art. 1 of the said decree, declared their rejection (*não adherir*) of Brazilian nationality.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Campus is trying to collect a municipal tax on dogs.

—The governor of Espírito Santo has put a tax of 250¢ in "laguen," and the knights of the grip-sack are protesting.

—Rumor says the governor of Rio de Janeiro will appoint a commission of three to organize a constitution for that state.

—The municipal chief of Campinas wired the minister of justice here that the sanitary commission sent by the government was unnecessarily numerous.

—A Ceará paper notices the marriage of a priest, who has abandoned Roman Catholicism for the Presbyterian doctrines. His name is André Lino Maria da Costa.

—According to the local press the good people of Rio Grande do Sul were not altogether pleased that their halloo bar (which reminds one of a song) improvements were deferred.

—At Ubatuba, Minas Geraes, a man was recently arrested in church, when he was on his knees at the exaltation of the host. The cause for so peculiar an arrest is not furnished.

—Two druggists and one other individual in Campinas, who had been vaccinated by the Freire system, died recently. It is charged that had results have arisen from this vaccination.

—The epidemic in Campinas appears to be stationary and is not as violent as last year. The death rate is not yet abnormally high, but reports of the same are irregular and defective.

—In Sergipe the governor has levied a tax of 2 per cent, on vegetable oils exported to other states. The producers appealed to the government, but the minister of agriculture declines to interfere.

—It is proposed to establish modern apparatus at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, for wine making, the grapes to be brought from the *serra do Tapia*, where they are said to be produced in abundance.

—A S. João d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, paper tells of a bag, fattened in that district, that weighed 32 arrobas, in 1,024 lbs. It was sold to produce 500\$, and yet Minas Geraes imports American salt pork.

—A student in law at Maranhão recently quarreled with his wife at the dinner table and, using his fork—the least!—as a weapon of offense, stabbed her several times. The *bravo* student then surrendered to the police.

A very pretty quarrel seems to have arisen between the factions of the party in Paraná, and the government is said to have ordered some of the military, who have made themselves too conspicuous, back to Rio.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has vetoed the taxes ordered by the municipal authorities of Ouro Preto. The inhabitants of the city made a demonstration in honor of the governor, and the municipal *intendentes* all resigned.

—Tamboré proposes to turn over an industrial school established there some three years ago, and which has since been dragging along in a lifeless condition, to the Salesian priests. The Methodists should have struck for this insinuation.

—At S. Gabriel, Rio Grande do Sul, 42 soldiers of the garrison were sent to hospital in two days with what the surgeons called "fever with mucous phenomena." Certainly influenza is an easy term, and probably this was what ailed the men.

—The Juiz de Fora police authorities have procured six good strong hoes for the use of vagabonds compelled to cut the grass out of the streets. The Juiz de Fora people have at last struck the right solution of the problem of how to suppress vagabondage.

—At a place called Linoeiro, Minas Geraes, a shop-keeper was roused by a thief in his house, and when the rascal saw escape was impossible he drew a knife, but the owner of the premises had a revolver, and killed his opponent at the first shot. The dead man was identified as an ex-policeman.

—A S. Paulo journal tells a story that a promissory note for 10\$, payable to Nossa Senhora da Aparecida, due one year after date, was found in a church alcove. The drawer, however, makes a condition that payment depends on Our Lady doing a miracle asked for. Unfortunately the name of this cautious supplicant is not given.

—We regret to note the death of Mr. Albert Swinner, store-keeper of the Mogiana railway at Campinas, which occurred from yellow fever at that place on the 17th inst. Mr. Swinner had been in the Mogiana company's employ for a long time and was highly esteemed throughout S. Paulo, where he was very widely known.

—The *Jornal de Noticias* of Bahia on the 11th tells the story of a colored man applying to the chief of police there with a complaint that he and his son had been brutally thrashed and put in the stocks by a planter, who wished the son to serve as wagoner, to which the father objected as the son was necessary to the proper cultivation of his farm.

—On March 14th the governor of Rio de Janeiro asked for authorization from the minister of the interior to incur expenses with the treatment of indigent small-pox patients at Rodolico. The republic of the United States of Brazil does not appear to be a leetation, if the governor of a sovereign state can not spend a few milreis without authority from the central government.

—The governor of Maranhão recently telegraphed here that he had not suspended the journal that charged him with this act. The journal in question charged the state treasury with paying for predatory articles in a colleague, but was unable to prove the charge, and the governor merely censured the editor, who then suspended the publication of his journal. Governor Ponce de Alencar appears to believe that it is a very serious thing for a newspaper to make a mistake.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The Benevente—Minas company has been granted an extension of time for presenting definite plans up to March 31st.

—The minister of agriculture has authorized the acquisition of five more locomotives for the Central railway, two for freight and three for passenger service.

—A credit for 182,991\$753 has been opened at the Treasury agency in London for the purchase of rolling stock and other material for the Sotral railway.

—The S. Jeronymo, Rio Grande do Sul, railway and coal mines company has been granted six months extension for establishing its five colonies of immigrants.

—The first locomotive for the Sapucahy railway arrived by the *Laf Escudra* from the United States on the 15th inst. A large quantity of rolling stock for the same line is shortly expected.

—The Mogiana railway is to receive the sum of 147,574\$733 balance of interest guarantee for the latter half of 1889 and the Campos and Caangola company receives 134,005\$43 for the same account and period.

—Gov. Pinella has invited representatives of the railway companies in the state of Rio de Janeiro to meet on the 28th inst. for discussing the plan of St. Castillo to employ the railways in extending aid to agriculture.

—A decree dated on the 12th inst. grants an extension of time, up to May 31st next, to the Sorocabana railway for presenting the definite plans of the section of the line from Santa Cruz do Rio Parulo to the Paranapanema river.

—The shareholders of the Sorocabana railway appear to be growing restless under the delay in commencing work on the extensions. They say the capital was paid in some time, and the delay is prejudicial to their interests.

—In reply to a request of the Brazil Great Southern Railway company for authority to make certain surveys in connection with their extension, the minister of agriculture says no authority is required; all and every survey may be made, so long as no responsibility is thrown upon the government.

—According to figures organized by the Rio de Janeiro state treasury the railway system in that state measures 2,017.664 kilometers, representing a capital of 59,239,000\$. From total the extension must be deducted the 411 kilometers of the Central of Brazil railway running through the state. The treasurer states that of the above capital the sum of 49,140,000\$ reverts in the state, at periods extending from 1931 to 1968.

—It is reported that the directors of the Leopoldina, Barão de Araucária, Caangola and S. Fielis companies have already signed, *ad referendum* to the respective shareholders' meetings, a contract for the fusion of these companies. The amalgamated capital of the companies will be 73,000,000\$, divided into 350,000 shares of 200\$ each, the Leopoldina to receive 46,200,000\$ and the others 26,800,000\$. In the composition of the above capital belonging to the Leopoldina the following values are given to its shares: preferred 450\$, ordinary 85\$725. —*Diário do Commercio*, March 19th.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold has been almost stationary at 254 in Buenos Aires during the past week.

—The immigrant arrivals at Buenos Aires last month numbered 12,307, a large decrease from the returns of last year.

—The vital statistics of Montevideo for January show the following figures: births 652, of which 62 were illegitimate, marriages 123, deaths 598, of which 179 were foreigners. There 49 stillbirths, 7 murders, 1 suicide and 12 accidental deaths.

—The ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos have been declared "infected" at Montevideo. The quarantine proposed is two days for vessels conforming to the sanitary convention regulations, and ten days for those which do not so conform.

—The Argentine provinces spend from \$5,580 to \$28,098 each per annum for the maintenance of brass bands. The total amount thus expended, which is quite apart from the expenditures of the national government, foot up to \$151,145 per annum.

COFFEE NOTES

—An amateur says the reason that peculiar little piece is taken out of the *café des agens*, is because this coffee has taken so many people in.

—Mail advices from Ceará state that the coffee crop was satisfactory and larger than last year, but no figures are granted for our information.

—On the 19th the committee of the coffee factors again declared that, including the *café des agens*, the 1890-91 coffee crop will not exceed 2,500,000 bags. The factors and the *Jornal do Commercio* are thus at daggers drawn.

—Information that we have recently received from a reliable source obliges us to modify our estimates of the Rio de Janeiro coffee crop. As to that of 1889-90 we know that the product of the crop year was above what we estimated; it was estimated at 2,250,000 bags, to-day we consider that it should be increased to 2,500,000. That of 1890-91 was estimated by us in January last at 2,500,000 bags as to the first blossoming. We have already verified that the bean of this crop is of such a quality that it leads to an expectation of a considerable increase in the weight. It is to be added that the weather having been extraordinarily favorable, the blossom, known as *das uguas*, appeared in good conditions. Under these circumstances we estimate, without fear of contestation, the 1890-91 crop at 3,500,000 bags.—*Jornal do Commercio*, 19th March.

LOCAL NOTES

What is "canhamão nacional"? We have never seen any account of jute cultivation in Brazil.

—Two ladies have applied for enrollment as voters here. The application goes to the government for decision.

—On the 16th a lad was arrested for, in company with others, stoning the Methodist Church here and breaking some windows.

—More curiosity—not any personal interest—leads us to inquire if the Misericórdia hospital still holds the monopoly for burying people in Rio?

—The *Diário do Commercio* on the 14th published a telegram that clubs were being organized in Pernambuco to advocate a "militant republic."

—The minister of finance has declined to purchase the Docas de D. Pedro II, for which the shareholders asked the modest sum of 4,000,000\$.

—A commission of doctors, medical students, and apothecaries left this city for Campinas on the 17th. The central government meets the expense.

—The local journal of Bragança in S. Paul wishes to change the name of that town to *Dondopolis*. Sounds like an antiseptic rather than a town.

—Accidents will happen. Gen. Luz, quartermaster-general, was in a crockery shop on the 19th, when a ewer fell upon his head, and seriously injured him.

—The *Diário Official* on the 10th publishes in extenso the decree and conditions relative to the submarine cable to be laid between Brazil and the United States.

—Will any one of our local colleagues explain what they mean by *Avoy*? We are exhausted with guessing, for the manner of employing the word gives no clue.

—The minister of the interior has placed 15,000\$ at the orders of the bishop of Pará to help finish the Provisória school at Belém. An old appropriation probably.

—According to a table published in the *Jornal do Commercio* on the 17th, there is no American city that furnishes its inhabitants a supply of water equal to that given to those of Rio.

—Governor Chermont of Pará has cabled his congratulations to the minister of finance on his recent "change of base." Governor Chermont sends so many telegrams that he must surely have a special operator attached to his staff.

—On the 13th a duel was fought at Nova Friburgo, in a hotel garden, according to the *Gazeta de Notícias*, between an engineer and a medical student. The "savvies" in training" was wounded.

—The commission organized by the late municipal authorities to organize a topographical map of the neutral municipality has been dissolved. The new *intendentes* say they have no funds for the purpose.

—A Victoria, Espírito Santo, journal states that 400 people had left that city in January and February, nearly all bound for Rio. The whole 400 cannot surely expect to receive positions under the provisional government?

—The army officer who was reported to have been placed under arrest for too freely discussing politics in print, does not appear to have been arrested after all. The war minister merely had a conversation with him.

—The *intendentes* have ordered 200 poisonous pills for the benefit of dogs at the Santa Cruz slaughter-house. As the number of canine attendants at the slaughter-house is estimated at 300, the pills will not "go round."

—It required about 4 pages of the *Diário Official* on the 18th to register promotions in the army.

—The official recognition of the Brazilian republic by Mexico was published in the *Diário Official* of the 18th.

—On the night of the 15th a Spaniard, from jealousy, attacked his wife with a knife and cut and stabbed her in 24 places!

—To-day, 24th, Gen. Deodonta FONSECA, chief of the provisional government, is to be sworn in as Grand Master of the Brazilian Masons.

—Gen. Benjamin Constant returned to his post at the war office on the 18th. Admiral Wandenkolk is waiting for another colleague to fall ill, or go for a *parade*.

—The first steamer of the Royal Portuguese Mail, the *Malaga*, arrived here on the 19th. A very warm reception was given the new packet by Brazilians and Portuguese.

—If the *Diário do Commercio* so frequently transfers its articles on the beef question, the chances are that the subject will spoil on its hands. Beef cannot be kept for many days in Rio.

—On the 12th inst. the minister of the interior instructed the governors of states as to which classes of ecclesiastics are to draw pay under the Church and State decree of January last.

—In four months—expired on the 15th inst.—the Brazilian republic has done as much as its French sister has done in 20 years. For further particulars apply to the *Diário de Notícias* of March 15th, 1890.

—If Sr. Quintino Bocayva is president of the Brazilian republicans party—and his admirers hail him as such—and there is no other party in Brazil, is not Sr. Bocayva *ex officio* president of the republic?

—Dr. America de Campos, recently appointed consul at Naples, besides being a notable journalist is one of "the most distinguished and energetic of republicans." And this dynamite bomb is sent to the kingdom of Italy!

—The position of superintendent of public lands and colonization in the states of Paraná and Santa Catharina has been abolished, and Sr. Manoel Correia de Freitas has been exonerated from further labor in that direction.

—According to the *Diário do Commercio* the failure to hold a constituent assembly will knock everything into pieces. In reply, the *Diário de Notícias* stigmatizes the other *Diário* as a monarchist and a lackey of the ex-Court.

—Sr. Mayrink, president of the Banco Predial, the bankrupt institution recently absorbed by Sr. Mayrink's other bank, that of the Credito Real do Brazil, has ordered six months pay to be given the employees of the Predial who have lost their hefts.

—Our esteemed colleague, the *Notícias*, having become exhausted in the campaign for opening the doors of the banks, now promises to advocate the closing of the doors of commercial establishments—but only to give the "noble class of clerks" an occasional breathing space.

—The Portuguese corvette *Bartholomeu Dias* which started from home to protect interests here when the revolution in November transpired, but broke down at Pernambuco and has been there ever since, has gone home, possibly to defend the entrance to the Tagus against the British fleet.

—Our admiration for Admiral Wandenkolk increases. In ordering that the pilot station at Rio Grande do Sul be furnished with an international signal code and the signal regulations, the minister of marine inquires, "how the deuce did you fellows communicate with foreign arrivals without these necessary documents?"

—There are likely to be fewer complaints about the Treasury endeavoring to collect tax-bills twice. The minister of finance has decreed that after the usual formalities have been gone through with, recalcitrant debtors will see their names in print and after 30 days grace will be such. If any of the formalities are not filled by the Treasury clerks, these will have to meet the expenses of suit.

—The minister of the interior appears to have been hasty in dismissing the director of the asylums for beggars on Ilha do Governador. The appointment of the doctor in charge of the insane asylum, who is also a professor at the medical academy, to succeed the director of the asylums, has caused some stir in the local press, which appears to apprehend that the doctor in question will be over-worked.

—In reply to a protest from the Italian legation against the prohibition to immigrants leaving Brazil, the minister of agriculture said on the 15th that the Nacional de Navegação company had been instructed to carry no immigrants, arrived as such, to foreign countries unless they could produce certificates of their residence in Brazil for three months, to prevent the action of speculators who, bound to the River Plate, secured their passages here as immigrants.

—According to the *Correio do Povo* Mr. Jones, of Oriental telegraphic service, winds up a telegram to the director here with *saudades*. Why Mr. Jones should have tender regrets is a mystery, unless it means as to Barão de Capanean.

—The department of agriculture has relieved that of the interior of the Atinô plantation, near Anga dos Reis, upon which a colony will be established. The Carmelites, owners of the property, are to receive 15,000\$ in government bonds.

—A London circular says the amount of the shily in sugar paid in America last year (1889) reached £11,000,000. Sr. Barboza, notwithstanding his poor opinion of American coffee dealers, will endeavor to have this large amount reduced.

—"In the name of Pernambuco I thank you for the creation of the bank.—*Martins Jr.*" This telegram was received by the minister of finance, and Sr. Martins Jr.'s powers of attorney to speak for Pernambuco are probably on their way here by mail.

—If the Brazilian press is persuaded that no one in Brazil thinks of the restoration of the monarchy, why the constant reiteration of the fact? So much force lent to this remark leads a foreigner to doubt that there must be somehow suspected of conspiracy.

—The *Diário de Notícias* declares a cause for doubting the minister of finance in the fact that speculation was resumed upon the publication of his decrees regarding the banks. As our old friend, Manoel Carneiro, was fond of saying, our opinion is *unilocal pelo contrario*!

—We see by our American exchanges that Mr. J. Fenner Lee, of Maryland, has been nominated secretary of legation at Rio de Janeiro by President Harrison. His name was sent to the Senate for confirmation on the 10th ult. and we understand that he is expected to arrive here per *Finance*.

—A convict who escaped from the penitentiary in this city a year ago, was arrested by the police on the 17th. The prisoner was condemned to imprisonment for life for killing an overseer, he being at the time a slave, by a Minas Geraes jury, and how he came to be at the Rio penitentiary is not very clear.

—On the 18th the director-general of the post office issued a circular to his subordinates ordering the strictest vigilance that sealed letters and such postal matter be not carried by private individuals. The fine is 100\$, or double where the captain of a vessel, a railway employee, or post-office clerk, is the delinquent.

—The minister of finance has decided to give up the lease of the Trapiche da Samba which was taken over to relieve the crowded custom-house. This action is very proper; from all accounts we are to see a marked falling off in imports here, both because business is very quiet, and because the market has been overvalued.

—On the 17th a man was arrested on a serious charge. He was engaged in passing advertisement tickets for current fairs; and we are not surprised. The authorities have authorized so many kinds of currency that it requires great mental strength to resist the attempt to add to the variety, or to distinguish one from another.

—The very first paragraph of the proposed articles of association for the "Centro Industrial" is not true. National industry did not create itself, it was created by customs tariffs and is today constantly demanding further protection. With such a commencement, it will surprise no one that we did not read the articles of the association.

—On the 18th a number of soldiers of the 24th infantry were noisy over their sapper, and the non-commissioned officers in charge threatened to report them. The soldiers replied by throwing cups and saucers at the officer and wounded him in several places. The 1st infantry surrounded the barracks of the 24th and captured the unruly soldiers, who are to receive due punishment. N. B. Steamer captains are requested to note that this was not a mutiny.

—Now that the story of Edward Tucker and his little 10 minutes divorce case at Chicago has been the rounds of the Brazilian press at least twice and has just started out again, we do not mind informing our colleagues that it is all false. Edward Tucker is a Parisian creation, one of those imaginary figures which the French dramatist loves to put in his scenes of real American life. Perhaps the only man who ever worked the 10 minutes divorce dodge successfully was Henry VIII.

—According to the *Estado de S. Paulo* it is the shly of the central government to execute sanitary works in Campinas. In other words the whole republic is to be taxed because the inhabitants of a S. Paulo town—many of them wealthy—have allowed their place of residence to become impregnated with rottenness. This is peculiar republicanism; there is no act of God in question, the people of Campinas have only themselves to blame for their flagellation, and their criminal negligence is to be expiated by the rest of the country!

—The registry of voters has been extended to April 11th next.

—The British gunboat *Isurus* arrived at Pernambuco on the 21st.

—The interior department has appropriated 92,000\$ for the completion of the Imperial Chapel.

—An American exchange says that a big hat does not necessarily cover a large brain, but that may be a matter of sentiment.

—A decree of the 22nd abolishes all titles and decorations, except the order of the "Cruzado" for civilians, and "Aviz" for military men.

—According to *O País* there are 21 national holidays; three weeks having in a year is splendid, but why did not the authorities let them come all together!

—On the 21st a man was arrested for acting the character of a priest. He is charged with having received confessions, baptized children and even of having married people.

—The new Brazilian cruiser *Almirante Tamandá* was launched on the 20th inst. from the Navy Yard here, in the presence of Gen. Deodonta, the ministers and a large assemblage of spectators.

—The question of the fine imposed on the United States and Brazil Mail steamship line will be submitted to arbitration. The minister of agriculture has appointed Sr. Soares Brando to represent the government.

—The minister of agriculture having dismissed the Révy commission will appoint a new one for the construction of reservoirs in Ceará. The mystery as to the key of that strong box remains as dark as ever.

—According to the local press a commission of 27 has been appointed to properly receive the chief of police on his return from S. Paulo. We should say there is enough commission to organize a manifestation among themselves.

—The police are investigating a charge that the recently dismissed director of the poor asylums on Ilha do Governador not only brought away in his company some of the beggars, but left facilities, in the way of boats, that others might escape.

—The government has granted permission to Morris N. Kohn to build a café and restaurant in the Jardim d'Acclimação. If the authorities are not careful *Acclimação* will have a three-story, first-class hotel erected in the grounds on the basis of that concession.

—The government decided on the 22nd to pension those senators whose age and precarious circumstances render this necessary. It is to be feared that this will be interpreted as a reward for faithful service—which in some will look decidedly inconsistent with recent manifestos.

—Mr. Frank Vincent's new book, *Ronald and about South America* (D. Appleton & Co.) has met with a most flattering reception. The whole edition was ordered before the book was ready for sale. It is magnificently illustrated by photolithographs, and its descriptions are exceptionally comprehensive and accurate. About 160 pages of the book are devoted to Brazil.

—We are indebted to Messrs. Wenceslao Guimarães & Co. for a courteous invitation to visit the new steamer *Malaga* on the 22nd inst. in company with various representatives of commerce and the press. The *Malaga*, which was sent out to Brazil by the Mala Real Portuguese company on an experimental trip, is a fine Clyde-built steamer of some 2,400 tons measurement, admirably arranged for the comfort and convenience of passengers and the transportation of merchandise. After an inspection of the ship the visitors were served with an elaborate lunch, at the close of which various complimentary toasts were exchanged. We are informed that the trip thus far has been a decided success, which we sincerely trust may be the result of all future voyages.

—Canon João Evangelista Braga, Vivaldo Teixeira Braga and Libero Teixeira Braga asked the minister of agriculture to give them an exclusive privilege for 50 years to maintain and support "an agricultural academy." They did not get it. The minister says this academy is copied from those at Viton and Salzaete in Belgium, establishments of primary and secondary instruction organized in accordance with a recognized Jesuit programme, and Sr. Francisco Glycerio concludes: "It is singular that under the present political regimen, under which the republic has decreed religious liberty and abolished state religion, the petitioners should apply for a monopoly of primary and secondary instruction, applying it upon the plans of such a programme." Canon Braga and his namesakes should have been deported for their impudence.

DIED.

LEESON.—On 19th March, at Ladeira de Carvalho de São Catharina HENRIETTA ELEANOR, the beloved wife of William Frederick Leeson, aged 53.

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March 22nd, 1890.

BANKS.

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Now value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RIO DE JANEIRO						
10,000,000	2,000,000	Açúcar de Brazil	14800—Jan. 90	40	350000	— — 360000
5,000,000	500,000	América	100—Jan. 90	100	150 000	— — 150 000
10,000,000	45,250	América 2 series	1 000—Jan. 90	40	41 000	400000— 45 000 000
Buenos Aires						
10,000,000	2,000,000	América	100—Jan. 90	100	150 000	— — 150 000
10,000,000	45,250	América 2 series	1 000—Jan. 90	40	41 000	400000— 45 000 000

R JANEIRO

[illegible]

SHIPPING

<i>Capital</i>	<i>Capital paid up</i>	<i>Reserve fund</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Dividend paid</i>	<i>Amount value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotation</i>
\$62,700 5,000 = 80%	\$50,000 + 17% 3,000 = 60%	\$30,000 1,200 = 38% 20,900	Amazon Steam Navigation Barraneta de Navegación - Nacional de Navegación - Compañía de los Andes	75 ct - Dec. 81 100 = Jan. 82 120 = Jan. 83 75 = July 80	\$11 104 100 1/2 270 195	90000- 351 9/16- --- ---

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Lost and	Closing quotation
1,000,000\$	200,000\$	10,441\$	Athlona	18500 - Jan 90	20\$	185000	—
1,000,000	750,000	224,71\$	Arpa, Plaines	25 000 - Jan 90	250	400 000	470 000
1,000,000	200,000	22,41\$	Atlatl	1 000 - Jan 90	10	9 500	95000
1,000,000	200,000	10,70\$	Bonanza	1 000 - Jan 90	20	15 000	—

TRAMWAYS

1.000,000	2000,000	117,712	Teal	1	500	Jan	20	19 000	
1.000,000	2000,000	117,712	Indemant	1	500	Jan	20	19 000	140 000
1.000,000	2000,000	117,712	Interbait	1	500	Jan	20	19 000	
1.000,000	2000,000	117,712	Lechide	1	500	Jan	20	19 000	
1.000,000	2000,000	117,712	Nova Permanente	1	500	Jan	20	19 000	
1.000,000	2000,000	117,712	President	1	500	Jan	20	19 000	
1.000,000	2000,000	117,712	President	1	500	Jan	20	19 000	
1.000,000	2000,000	117,712	Presiderade	1	500	Jan	20	19 000	
1.000,000	2000,000	117,712	Unifant sin Vaguetas	1	500	Jan	20	19 000	
1.000,000	2000,000	117,712	Vedant	1	500	Jan	20	19 000	

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

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" & back.....	\$275	" "

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With the beginning of its 17th volume (January, 1890) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question fairly, and in the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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